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## Work Of The Red Cross

BOTH IN PEACE and war the Red Cross organization has conferred untold blessings upon humanity. But it is during the stress of war that the humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross are brought more intimately to the attention of the public. The good work accomplished during peace-time in relieving distress can scarcely be computed. In the Western Provinces the outpost hospitals have proven of inestimable benefit to the isolated sections, and the results attained in the care of crippled children have been manifold. Many children afflicted with deformities have been brought back to normalcy and returned to their homes to take their proper place in society. During the distressing economic period through which we have recently passed, not a few people had reason to properly evaluate the ministrations of the Red Cross. It is only by voluntary contributions received from the public that this work can be carried on. Practically the whole amount of subscriptions thus received are devoted to relieving distress, as the cost of administration has been kept down to a minimum.

### Has Wide Activities

War with its horrors but serves to increase the activities of the Red Cross and widen its scope of usefulness. Immediately upon the outbreak of war, no time was lost in going into action. Always prepared to deal with any emergency, there has been no limitation placed on the diversity of its operations. The Canadian Red Cross answered the call that came from Great Britain by despatching millions of articles of clothing for air-raid victims, as well as surgical dressings. Thirty-six mobile kitchen units, equipped to go into bombed areas were presented to Britain's fire fighters. An immense amount of clothing was sent overseas for the comfort of the evacuee children. Sailors' comforts and supplies for the navy and merchant marine have been sent in large volume. Tribute must be paid to the army of Canadian women working for the Red Cross in the cities, towns and villages throughout the Dominion, and who have been ceaselessly engaged in knitting comforts for the soldiers, sailors and airmen. One is impressed by the vast quantities of knitted articles that have been received from women residing in the agricultural areas of Western Canada.

### Aid For War Prisoners

The Canadian Red Cross is planning to send two million parcels of food to British prisoners of war by the end of this year. The packing of food parcels for prisoners of war commenced last year, and by the end of 1941, 612,994 parcels were shipped to British prisoners in enemy countries. Nightwatching some reports to the contrary, these parcels are being received by the prisoners, and do not fall into the hands of the enemy. A card system has been devised whereby all parcels so delivered are acknowledged by the recipients. Perhaps no greater or important work carried on by the Red Cross is that of providing food and necessities for war prisoners. In the last war, many prisoners who were captured by the enemy were also today had it not been for the parcels of food regularly received. Indeed, the inception of the Red Cross was largely for this purpose. The International Red Cross was founded in Geneva, Switzerland, in the year 1864, and its object then was to give aid to sick and wounded soldiers.

### Raid On Norway

Winnipeg Pilot Receives Recognition For Daring Work  
Some time ago, Sgt. Air Gunner William Garton of Winnipeg, Man., son of Major M. H. Garton, who has been devised whereby all parcels so delivered are acknowledged by the recipients. Perhaps no greater or important work carried on by the Red Cross is that of providing food and necessities for war prisoners. In the last war, many prisoners who were captured by the enemy were also today had it not been for the parcels of food regularly received. Indeed, the inception of the Red Cross was largely for this purpose. The International Red Cross was founded in Geneva, Switzerland, in the year 1864, and its object then was to give aid to sick and wounded soldiers.

This was a heavy raid on Alesund, Norway, and Sgt. Garton was rear gunner in a Hudson from an R.A.F. squadron. The pilot of his aircraft cut the motors at 6,000 feet and dove, bombed the target with his engines dead in order to fool the flak.

For this performance, the pilot was awarded the D.F.C., and Sgt. Garton, together with all other flyers taking part in the raid, got a personal letter of congratulation from British Air Ministry.

Today, as a pilot officer, he is serving in a Lockheed Hudson squadron of the R.C.A.F. in Britain—a famous squadron which is now welcoming many new Canadian air crews to replace R.A.F. crews transferred to other units. He was commissioned very recently.

Pilot Officer Garton, who is to fly in the same aircraft as the squadron commander, Wing Commander A. C. Brown, D.F.C., came to England three months after enlisting. In December, 1940—as a wireless operator with a crew of L.A.C. Last summer, he took his air gunner's course and flew with a Royal Air Force coastal squadron until he was transferred to the R.C.A.F. unit.

### Great Help To Pilots

Ultra-violet lamps developed by engineers have taken to the air to help make flying safe, lighting airplane instrument dials while keeping the pilot's cabin in complete darkness. The invisible radiation from these four-watt bulbs causes fluorescent coating on the dials to glow in the dark.

Black, Red, White and Yellow are the names of seas. 2463

### AIR TRAINING PLAN

#### LIST OF GRADUATES

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Sgt. D. G. Brown, Calgary, Alta.; Sgt. H. S. Black, Frontier, Sask.; Sgt. J. D. Brown, Calgary, Alta.; Sgt. V. T. Fowler, Calgary, Alta.; Sgt. M. J. Park, Calgary, Alta.; Sgt. P. L. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask.; Sgt. P. L. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask.; Sgt. M. J. Park, Calgary, Alta.; Sgt. P. L. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man. (Air Gunners)—

Sgt. C. B. Brown, Tabor, Alta.; Sgt. V. H. D. J. Kistick, Lethbridge, Man.; Sgt. C. B. Brown, Tabor, Alta.; Sgt. V. H. D. J. Kistick, Lethbridge, Man.; Sgt. C. B. Brown, Tabor, Alta.; Sgt. V. H. D. J. Kistick, Lethbridge, Man.

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### THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR

#### By Thurston Topham

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### The Individual Citizen's Army

#### A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alton Maurice Irwin

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man. (Air Observers)—

# Talk Given By H. A. Lewis In The Summer Series Of The National Farm Radio Forum

Reduction in the manufacture of new farm machinery, due to war production needs, may mean the use of worn-out equipment difficult or impossible during the coming season, according to H. A. Lewis, farmer of Gray, Sask., and member of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Saskatchewan, who spoke over CBC networks in the first of the Corporation's summer series of Farm Radio Forums from Regina.

In his Regina talk, Mr. Lewis stressed the imperative need for conserving materials used in the manufacture of farm machinery, and gave helpful suggestions regarding home repairs and replacements.

Since 1939, he says, some Prairie farmers had been replacing farm equipment which had worn out or become obsolete, in an endeavour to produce crops more economically. The farmer who had not recovered fully from the periods of drought and depression, hoped to be able to purchase up-to-date equipment in the next year. But war needs would undoubtedly affect such purchases.

Every private farmer faces the immediate problem of conditioning the equipment in use for most efficient operation, Mr. Lewis continued. The machinery must be carefully inspected for repair requirements, general alignment, and lighting.

Seeding machinery which operates correctly, needs even more careful inspection to insure proper operation into furrow openings, providing even placement of seed at the correct depth. Thorough seedling must be sown in sowed seed boxes or frames, and improperly spaced feed runs. The frames and boxes must be repaired and the feed runs readjusted by the use of 1/8 shims. Even rates of seeding should be checked by observing the level of the grain in the hopper and quantity of seed used per acre.

Tillage machinery should not only be lightened and well oiled, but also inspected for sharpness. Dull cutting edges require more power and leave weed, roots uncut, generally doing poor work. The cutting edges should be sharpened and polished where necessary, to suit the soil types and weeds to be controlled.

Any way disc and disc harrow blades, however, should not be sharpened to a knife edge. A knife edge will make a clean cut and resist damage from stone.

There are many machines sufficiently worn and out of alignment that rebuilding is the only practical way to re-fit them for satisfactory service. The rebuilding may either be done in the farm shop or local blacksmith shop. In rebuilding, the machine is torn down, each part inspected, the worn parts either repaired or built up by welding, whichever is most convenient. Many machines out of condition today can be rebuilt, readjusted, and put into service in good condition, to relieve the need for new machinery.

Spring tilling and seeding requires more power per acre than any other seasonal operation in the three Prairie Provinces.

There are two forms of power which may carry the load—the horse and the tractor. Farm machinery is designed because of the war, consequently horse units of 6-8-10 horses should be used where machinery and equipment are available. These units can be handled by one man and cover a reasonable acreage per day. The six horse team is the most common unit. It is the correct size for the 28 in. row, the two furrow, 14" gang plow in heavy soil, and three furrow, 16" plow in light soil, the 4½ foot one way disc, and the 14 foot single disc harrow.

Forepower is most efficient when the work is planned so that all operations are completed at the proper time with the horse unit working steadily each day.

Tractor draw implements may be worked with horses by hitching directly to the implement or through a home-made hitch cart. The hitch cart provides a seat for the teamster in the rear relation to the implement at the seat of the tractor. In drawing any implement with large horse units, the hitch of the implement must be lowered even more than the adjustments provide, in order to obtain satisfactory implement performance.

Tractor power is efficiently used

with horses on the heavier work and in night operations, in order to speed up the work and avoid spring work in the time available.

The tractor must be in good repair at the beginning of spring operations in order to give trouble-free performance throughout the season. Tractors purchased in the late thirties were so refined as to materials and mechanism that the annual overhaul common to the older tractors is no longer necessary. A periodic check-up has developed in its place. This check-up consists of removing the cylinder head, cleaning the carbon from the combustion chamber and inspecting the parts.

The valves need cleaning to remove carbon and lead deposits when leaded fuels have been used. They also need inspection with regard to setting. Valves which show uniform setting only require cleaning and rubbing with fine grinding compound before reassembly. However, valves which are burned, warped, or badly worn should be refaced or replaced and the valve seats should be resanded and narrowed properly for the size of the valve.

The cylinder head gasket should be carefully inspected and only reused if found to be in good condition. The cylinder head should be tightened down uniformly, starting at the center and working outward to the edges and ends. The valve operating mechanism must be reassembled and adjusted to the clearances recommended in the instruction book. Where the clearances are recommended as hot setting, clearances of approximately 1/16 inch are necessary. The hot setting, and checked for the hot setting after running on load for at least two hours, or at the end of the first half day's work. Valve clearances are particularly important. A large part of the valve trouble experienced today is due to insufficient valve clearance. The valve clearance must be checked twice each year to insure proper valve seating.

The spark plugs should be removed and, if leaded gasoline has been used, cleaned with a sand blast cleaner. The sand blast is necessary to cut the lead oxide deposits off the insulators of the spark plugs. The spark plug must be adjusted as recommended in the instruction book. Weak spark plugs should be replaced with new plugs for economical operation.

The timing of the magneto or ignition head must be checked with the timing marks on the engine and advanced when the timing is late. Ignition check up is very important, since late ignition causes excessive fuel consumption and loss of power.

General cleaning and tightening of parts completes the periodic check-up for the tractor.

**Ponies Going To Work**

**Tough Little Horses On Sable Island**

**Losing Their Freedom**

Rubber and gasoline shortages are about to bring an end to the nomadic life of the wild ponies on Sable Island.

Five years ago Prof. S. Huntley, Kentville, N.S., purchased the ponies from the Canadian government and he has now developed plans to transfer the ponies to the mainland to help out in town delivery problems that have arisen by restrictions on motor-operated vehicles. The Sable Island pony is tough and shaggy, standing about four feet six inches and weighing about 700 pounds. According to the agricultural department of the C.N.R., the modern wild ponies are descendants of a shipload of Friesian horses wrecked on the island centuries ago.

**THE REAL TEST**

The owner of a car must have actual need of its use before he is entitled to pay fuel for it. That is the fundamental principle of the whole rationing law, and the stricter treatment of coupon-holders will serve to impress it on the public mind, says the Windsor Star.

**THE ANCIENT THEATRE**

The Theatre Royal at Bristol opened in 1778, believed to be the oldest theatre in Britain, known as the "Old Theatre" was sold for \$10,000 (about \$49,250) to an anonymous bidder at auction. The British Drama League, fearing that the old theatre might be used for commercial purposes, is raising funds to retrieve it.

Jawa's population includes a cross-section of the entire Orient, with some natives speaking all 250 tongues of the Indies.

## His Own Private Battle

Good Story About Irish Soldier Who Won The D.C.M.

A British unit was taking up a new position in the Battle of France last year. A harassed sergeant-major reported another happening some thousand yards or so in front of the line—unconnected in his mind with the temporary absence of an Irish soldier which had also been reported.

A senior officer went out to reconnoitre the mystery. He surprised a solitary British soldier lying behind cover and using his rifle so intently that he had not noticed the officer's approach. There ensued the following dialogue:

Major X (sharply): "Who are you?"

British soldier: "I'm Pat O'Brien of the Oxa and Bucks' row."

"What do you think you are doing?"

"Just having a bit of sport, sir." (Takes aim and fires.)

"What are you firing at—I see nothing."

"The wood, sir. It's full of 'Jerrys.' Keep your eye on the skyline of that ridge, sir. Look! . . ."

"Yes, you're right! Give me your rifle."

"Wait, sir, wait! Now, Ah! Pointe, sir, foh!"

For a short interval officer and soldier enjoyed their "sport" together, marking up their score. Then the Major retired to the line and returned with a section of riflemen.

The wood was thoroughly swept and from it emerged over 50 Germans with their hands above their heads. A search disclosed eighteen dead and wounded Germans. Officer and private had a mutual and secret interest in the figure. The latter was "delicious in his calculations."

"Can't understand it, sir," he scratched his head. "I thought I had got eleven—unless I got two with one shot!"

But whether the score was right or wrong, a D.C.M. came later in recognition of his share in a notable "private" battle.—Bulleins From Britain.

## Appreciated Music

Congregation Was Not Anxious To Leave When Handel Played

George Frederick Handel was not only a great composer but an excellent musician as well. On one occasion he was invited, in a crowded church, to play the psalmode or dismission on a fine organ. The voice of the organ, under his mastery touch, so enthralled the congregation that they did not stir from their places. At length the regular organist for the church impatiently waved Handel from his place at the organ, saying, "You cannot dismiss a congregation. Let me at the organ and you shall see how quickly I can disperse them."

## Has Many Jobs

Man In Lonely British Hamlet Manages To Keep Busy

The London Sunday Express says: Britain's loneliest hamlet, near the Welsh border, claims the handiest handyman.

He is Mr. Fred Jones, and he has various jobs. They are—insurance agent, carrier, barber, house decorator, carpenter, cattle adviser, thatcher, plumber, chapel organist, air-raid warden, and home guard.

"My duties as a Home Guard are not very exacting," Mr. Jones said. "I have to keep an eye on lights in cave cottages, and occasionally I climb the peak at the back of the hill to see if there are any strange lights over the plains below."

## Popular Pineapple Design

Epidemics Have Many Uses

The soap content has been reduced in household soap and 80 per cent. toilet soap.

Conditions are the same all over occupied Europe. In Yugoslavia the people are using a substance made from nazin oil and the Hungarians are experimenting with alkilworm chrysalis, but even if it is any good the quantity would be very far.

It will take a lot of soap to make the Nazis "clean" after the war.

## A Timely Tip

On How To Take Best Care Of Rubber Articles

The shortage of rubber is making us all more and more rubber-conscious. But we forget that greases and heat rot rubber. Greasy hands are hard on the rubber gaskets on refrigerator doors and these should be washed off but only in lukewarm and with rich "grease-dissolving" soda. Pressure on the rubber wringer rolls on your washing machine should be released after using and they will last longer. Always remember, too, to keep electric cords and any machine with rubber on away from sun or furnace heat.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents (stamp cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McLeod Avenue E. Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name and address and Pattern Number.

The Suez Canal, opened in 1859, was 13 years in construction.

## Waterfalls In The National Parks

# Adjustments Will Be Necessary In The Canadian Mode Of Living To Meet Shortage Of Materials

## Rationed For Soap

And What The Occupied Countries Get Is Poor Substitute

The British people are now rationed for soap, but they are much better off than any country in Europe, states the St. Thomas Times-Journal. The fats and oils that are essential for the manufacture of explosives Marshal Goering told the Germans before the war that they would have to renounce butter for guns, they have since had to renounce soap also.

The German soap ration is about one-third the amount allowed the British people—but it isn't even soap. Once a month the German housewife is served a nine-ounce slab which is called the "all-purpose" soap because it has to be used for washing the floor, washing the clothes or washing the neck. No doubt the "all-purpose" soap is a pain in the neck, because it is almost black in color, is hard and gritty, and has an unpleasant odor.

The soap content has been reduced in household soap and 80 per cent. toilet soap. The "washing powders" don't contain soap at all. They are some form of powdered grit. The soap content has been reduced in Britain also, but there is 63 per cent. in household soap and 80 per cent. in toilet soap.

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## Waterfalls In The National Parks

A considerable measure of adjustment in the Canadian mode of living is in sight as soon as present inventories which have cushioned the effect of curtailments and prohibitions of certain commodities are exhausted, R. C. Berkshaw, chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, said.

Addressing Toronto Canadian Club, Mr. Berkshaw said it was inevitable that all other adjustments in the habits of civilian life and thought must eventually follow.

Mr. Berkshaw said that as chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board he has approved since last August more than 100 formal orders of the controllers who form the board—orders which touch industry at many points, and through it, civilian life in all its phases.

"I almost said 'from the cradle to the grave,' inasmuch as the steel controller has ordered that no steel be permitted for baby carriages and has prohibited the production of metal coffins," Mr. Berkshaw said.

In spite of the cheerful acceptance of restrictions, there was still present in the minds of many an understatement of the gravity of the situation. Until six months ago, most Canadians had controlled sources of raw materials far superior to those of the Axis powers. When Japan struck our steel industry, she destroyed her own steel industry, and her superiority vanished before our eyes."

"In short, our problem is to divert the steel from the production of services which we can produce now, or can obtain now, the quantities urgently needed for the maintenance of our expanding war requirements."

For all practical purposes, the point had been reached where any further increase in the total quantities of material which could be produced or obtained will be small in comparison with the increasing demand for the steel of war.

"Along a broad front we have, I think, approached the practical limits of the full utilization of our material resources," Mr. Berkshaw said.

To take but one example, and that very important one, despite an increase in steel production in 1942 which doubled that of 1939, we still far short of being able to meet the requirements of the direct war program and essential industries, and we must look to the United States for more than 4½ times the steel we imported from that country in 1939, if we are to meet only actually necessary needs."

"One conclusion is inescapable. Since supplies of raw material are limited, or in the process of construction, and since war demands continue to grow, we cannot use more of these materials for the war program without using less for ourselves."

For this reason it became necessary to extend the rigidities of control measures, in order that production for civilian use of a wide range of commodities might be curtailed, and, in a growing number of instances, prohibited altogether.

Giving examples of wartime demands, Mr. Berkshaw said a single 27-ton medium tank requires as much steel as would go into making 24 passenger automobiles. To make one single fighter plane, the aluminum which would ordinarily be consumed in the manufacture of 700 automobiles was needed. To fly a bomber from London to Berlin back again took as much gasoline as would be used by 12 average-size passenger automobiles in a trip from Halifax to Vancouver and back again.

## Canada's New Industry

No Longer Dependent On Other Countries For Optical Glass

The stress of war develops new industries. Optical glass is a good example. It has just been made in Canada for the first time. Samples have arrived at the Royal Ontario Museum from Ivesair Optical Industries Limited, through its President, Col. W. E. Phillips. Canada is no longer dependent on other countries for this optical glass so essential in all manner of scientific, engineering and military instruments.

The exhibit shows two large lamps of glass as it comes from the cooled melting pot. These samples are irregular in shape and dazzlingly beautiful to behold. Photographs and other glass specimens depict stages in the cutting, grinding and polishing of plates and lenses.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

New York City was the capital of New York State until 1797.



# WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Queen donated a £10 (\$45) prize in a Berkshire garden competition to encourage home food growing.

Canada plans to supply the United Kingdom with 45,000,000 dozen eggs in the present year under contracts now in existence.

Thousands of Belgians, unable to obtain proper food, died of starvation during the winter, according to a Belgian businessman who escaped to Britain.

A banana brought by a seaman from Freetown, Sierra Leone, was auctioned by the Middleborough, England, Warship Week Committee for the equivalent of \$10.

Due to the wider differential in Russian rail gauge, oil transported to the Germans' Russian front in tank cars must be transferred at the old border to Russian-gauge cars.

Nearly 10,000 Jews will be among 40,000 wounded called upon to build railways connecting old Belgium with newly-incorporated territories, the Berlin radio quoted Bulgarian papers.

Four hundred rare Mongolian and Tibetan manuscripts have been discovered by an expedition sent by the Burali Mongolian State Institute of Language, Literature and Arts.

Education Minister Perry said there is a shortage of 75 qualified rural school teachers in British Columbia and by September this number is expected to reach between 140 and 150.

## POTATOES IN WAR

Germany has 8,000,000 acres devoted to potatoes with extra acreage in occupied countries. It is the opinion of Norman Parks, an Ontario potato expert, that without a plentiful supply of potatoes the Germans could have held out only two years in the last war. They rely on this crop for food and fuel and obtain yields up to 250 bushels per acre.

## Mode For Larger Figures

By ANNE ADAMS



4928

Desires to disguise those extra inches—dress to fit your budget too—make Pattern 4928! It's an exclusive Anne Adams creation, with eye-deceiving bias side sections. They dip below your natural waistline, elongating the bodice and giving you height, and button together cleverly at the neckline. Top-stitching and ric-rac are optional touches. The dress has sleeve bands with button trim; long or three-quarter sleeves may be used instead. For jiffy sewing, consult the Sewing Instruction with its illustrated, step-by-step method. This will be your favorite dress for casual wear—so save the pattern to make three or four attractive versions. A small plaid or checked fabric shows off the bias effect best of all.

Pattern 4928 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly: Mrs. Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McEwen Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Normally the liver contains from one per cent. to five per cent. fat, but in a diseased condition it may reach 30 per cent.

## The Innocent Suffer

Nazi Method Of Reprisal Is Just A Bully's Trick

It is now a settled routine: each time the commandos raid a Norwegian island or the coast of France, a certain number of natives, preferably Jews and Communists, sometimes also those subject persons who cling to them by "solidarity," are seized and shot. Norwegians were shot after the raid on St. Nazaire and the more recent raid at Boulogne. It is the old story of the bully who, when beaten in a fair fight by a man half his size, goes home and thrashes his wife and children to restore his damaged self-esteem. In Yugoslavia the powerful Nazi armies are unable to conquer the dauntless Chetniks of General Drasko Mihailovich, but they avenge their humiliation by imprisoning and torturing his family and the families of his followers.

Do they expect that such methods, from which many a primitive savage would recoil, will break the spirit and the courage of their enemies? If so, we must wonder again, in the words of Churchill, "what kind of people they think we are." Certainly it is sad to know that each time we strike at Germany some cruel punishment will be visited by the Germans on innocent civilians. But yielding to threats or blackmail will avail us nothing, nor will it annihilate the lot of those who are now in Nazi hands. Their only ultimate salvation lies, as does the whole world's, in the defeat of Nazism and the destruction of its aspiration to place humanity under the boot of a master race. Many innocents will suffer—indeed before that can be brought about, but the blood of martyrs is never shed in vain.—New York Sun.

## SO YOU'RE GOING TO DO A PLAY?

Now is the time to make your plans for the next year. Directors usually spend the summer months rehearsing plays, both from the point of reading enjoyment (a) of keeping up to date, New York state and (b) of selecting plays for next winter's production. The difficulty in doing this is the expense of buying books. The scripts of the newest plays often cost as much as \$2 per copy. However, if you live in Saskatchewan, the Drama League, Drake Building, Regina, has a library. To secure loans, you must pay a membership fee and then have all the privileges of securing for reading several copies at once. (There may be a slight cost to cover postage, I do not know.) When these are selected, books on technique are also available and a staff of advisors are available to assist member clubs with their problems.

New plays direct from the publishers are to be found on the shelves of these libraries, both one and three acts. Many of the newer plays are being made into pictures. You may be able to see and enjoy these. In the movie of "The Man Who Came To Dinner" there were few changes from the original script. Keep a list of the plays you read them, name of publisher, price of royalty, if any, cost of script, number of men and women in play and a synopsis of plot. Piece of paper for future reference.

And now, friends in theatre, it is the end of the season. It has been nice chatting with you. Till next season then, good-bye.—Mary Ellen Brown.

## OIL COOLER FOR PLANES

Air research has developed an oil cooler for airplanes that would be high-altitude cooled. It regulates the flow of cooling air through shutters, which are pivoted when the engine comes too cool, so that the oil remains at an even efficient temperature.

## REG'LAR FELLERS—Not Important

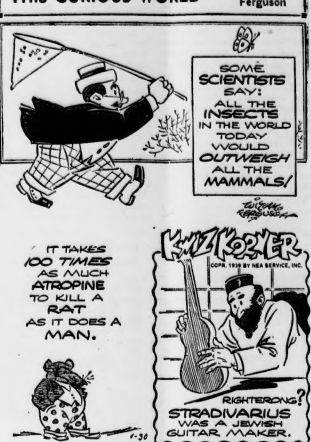
If you live in Alberta, a letter addressed to Director, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, will bring you all available information about reading privileges in connection with an excellent library on drama and other cultural subjects.

In British Columbia, Dr. G. Shrum, Dept. of Extension, University of British Columbia will give you information regarding reading facilities (for your group) on all cultural subjects. I presume the other provinces have similar services.

Normal liver contains from one per cent. to five per cent. fat, but in a diseased condition it may reach 30 per cent.

## THIS CURIOUS WORLD

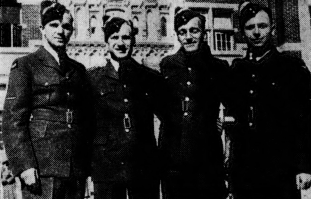
By William Ferguson



IT TAKES 100 TIMES AS MUCH TROPHINE TO KILL A RAT AS IT DOES A MAN.

ANSWER: Stradiavari was Italian, not Jewish, but he did make guitars, and some of these are in existence today. However, he is better known for his violin.

## Air Training Plan Graduates



Four of the Saskatchewan lads who were successful graduates recently of No. 2 Wireless School, Calgary, Alta., are: Left to right, S. O. White, Brookings; J. J. M. Lambert, Maple Creek; H. A. Middagh, Elbow; E. Rutaki, McKim. Presentation of their Wireless Badges was made to them by Group Captain E. H. Owen, Commanding Officer of No. 2 Wireless School. The boys are continuing their training at a Bombing and Gunnery School where they will graduate as Sergeant Wireless Operator Air Gunners.

## LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"My big brother's got the mumps and I suppose I'll get them as soon as he outgrows 'em!"

Laboratories in South Africa have tested chemically treated wrappings impregnated in ocean waters but the metal for the prevention of decay in oranges.

## THE MILKY WAY

So vast is the Milky Way galaxy to which our earth and sun belong that it requires 30,000 years for light to cross from its outer edge to this planet, and light moves at the rate of 180,000 miles a second.

A stranger offered a ride to a pretty girl.

"Going north?" she asked.

"Yes, indeed," replied the motorist.

"Well, give my love to the Eskimos."

## Air Marshal Speaks Out

Billy Bishop Gives Advice To Troops On War-time Travel

Air Marshal Bishop has hit upon the right way to talk to Canadian fighting men who have been talking at the type of transport, afforded them on their voyages overseas. Up until now our officials have been handing them two ways: reprimanding them for lack of discipline or apologizing for the poor travelling conditions.

Billy Bishop put it this way in speaking to a group of airmen at Halifax: "I can only hope you will be completely comfortable, but I'd like to tell you of my own experience. During the last war I made eight crossings of the Atlantic. My first trip I sailed on the Calcutta out of Montreal. She was a cattle boat, built in 1890, and we took 16 days to cross and we crossed without escort. There was not an inch of that ship that did not stink. Two hundred horses died in the way over."

That says our No. 1 airman, was worse travel in 1914-1915, and that, in one way or another, is wartime travel in any age. The Government should do its utmost to provide good passage—and the troops in turn should be ready to take what's coming.—Ottawa Journal.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 17

TUESDAY, THE DAY OF CONFLICT

Golden Text: The stone which the builders rejected, this was made the head of the corner. Acts 4:11-12. Lesson: Matthew 23:23-29. Devotional Reading: Psalm 2:1-8.

## Explanations and Comments

Jesus Questions the Pharisees, Matt. 23:1-46. After being maliciously questioned by Pharisees and Sadducees, Jesus turned upon them and asked this question: "What think ye of the Christ? Whose son is he?" By this he did not mean what was their thought of him, the Messiah, but what did they think of the Christ promised in their Scriptures, whose son was he? They answered, "The Son of David"; Isa. 11:1-10.

"How then," asked Jesus in the Spirit (by divine inspiration), "can David call his son Lord as in Ps. 110:1?" Jesus uses the Psalm as the Pharisees understood it. He argues from an interpretation of it. Even the Psalm was not written by David; the argument does not have his claim on the Psalm; he only shows them that the Psalm refers to Abraham or David or Hezekiah (George Adam Smith). The question was not answered, but the question implied that Christ was both Son of David and Son of God.

Jesus Denounces the Pharisees and Scribes, Mt. 23:1-7. Addressing the multitudes and the disciples, Jesus counselled them to do whatever the scribes and Pharisees had been doing, for they were sitting on Moses' seat, that is, to them belonged the duty of teaching and judging. "The scribes were ordained with the laying on of hands, and claimed to have received their authority through an unbroken succession from Moses." Respect was due to their office, and obedience was due to the demands of the law which they taught. Jesus would not have his hearers imagine that they need not heed the law because he criticised the interpreters of the law.

Jesus Censures His Disciples, Matthew 23:8-11. Jesus bids them not seek to be called rabbi, father, or master; they should be wholly different from the Pharisees, humble where the latter were proud and self-sacrificing.

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**Health LEAGUE OF CANADA presents TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST**

**GUARD YOUR HEALTH**  
Good health has become a patriotic duty, according to Canadian medical experts who point out the loss of manpower and working hours suffered by the country through illness, malnutrition, and just plain lack of exercise.

One medical writer recommends that everyone take some exercise each day—the younger you are, the more exercise you need. He warns that the legs and wind should be kept in condition and that the arms should be strengthened through exercise.

Balanced foods is another recommended way to good health, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit form once a day are indicated. For pure reason of geography, over-indulgence of alcohol is dangerous, since authorities point out that the climate of North America is a bad one for drinking. We live in the most high pressure area on earth—the heat and humidity of the tropics make for the greatest amount of physical and mental activity. The temptations to over-indulgence are stimulated by the fact that our standard of living is higher than that elsewhere and funds for such purposes are more available.

Plenty of sleep and rest are sometimes as important as exercise and activities. Remember that good sense be applied in determining each person's individual routine for health.

## Lending A Hand

Thousands of British Youth On Active Duty Every Night

In the active civil defence of Britain, thousands of the nation's youth are playing a vital part. Liverpool, key port of the northwest, has 2,000 fully trained boys who go on active duty each night to man their posts throughout the city. There are similar organisations in half a dozen other great cities while in every township in the country A.R.P. messengers are on night duty ready to play their part in keeping the communications open throughout the heaviest blitz. Many have already received decorations for gallantry. In the agricultural areas, too, youth service farm and forestry squads are making their contributions to the war effort in a dozen different ways. Mobilised for victory, the youth of Britain will fall her bullets from Britain, New York.

Excavations at Cerro de las Mesas, Mexico, last year uncovered nearly 300 specimens of jade.

The highest steam gauge railroad in the world is in Peru, reaching at one point a height of 15,665 feet.

## MICKIE SAYS—

WHEN YOU PICK OUT A SPOKESMAN FOR YOUR BUSINESS, CHOOSE ONE WITH STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY—MEANING YOUR HOME NEWSPAPER.



By GENE BYRNES

## By GENE BYRNES







## SAVE PAINT BRUSHES

The War In The Orient Increases Their Value

Paint brushes that have accumulated over the years in many households may be more valuable now than when they were first bought. The sources of supply of the finest brushes—China, Japan and Siberia—are no longer open, while the need for these brushes is stepped up in industries supplying the needs of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

Conserve your brushes by eliminating the possibility of their becoming hardened and caked with paint. Immediately after completing the paint job remove as much paint as possible by brushing out on an absorbent surface. Rinse the brush in paint thinner, wipe dry and scrub thoroughly with warm water and soap. Rinse thoroughly until all traces of soap are removed. Straighten out the bristles by combing with an ordinary comb. Finally, wrap the bristles in paper and fasten with a cord tied around the ferrule. The brush will then be in good condition when it is required for the next job.

If the brush is to be used on two or three successive days, it may be kept overnight with the bristles immersed in paint thinner, preferably painters' benzine.

Old brushes which have become hardened may be renewed by immersing the brush in a paint brush cleaner according to directions on the packet. Soaking for 24 hours in a "soaker" thinner is excellent but this substance is no longer available for civilian use.

After using the paint brush cleaner, gently remove paint still adhering to the brush with a dull knife or comb. Finally the brush should be washed with soap and water and dried thoroughly.

## Rock Of Gibraltar

Saw Its First Moorish Invasion In The Eleventh Century

Gibraltar's history goes back more than 1,000 years before Christ. The Phoenicians knew it and so did the Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs. As one of the ancient "pillars of Hercules" (the other was across the African coast, just across the strait) Gibraltar in the eighth century saw the first Moorish invasion. Its present name is a corruption of the Moorish "Jebel Tarik" (1400 of Tarik, in honor of the conquering chief).

Contested at different times by Moors and Spaniards, the Rock was retaken by England in 1704, says the National Geographic Society. Nine years later it was ceded to Great Britain by Spain, but the struggle for its possession was not yet settled. The most ambitious attempt to regain this territory came in 1779, when the British for four years successfully held the fort against sieges by French and Spanish forces.

Today, clinging to the west and southern slopes of the Rock, the cosmopolitan town of Gibraltar shows the effects of a life of isolation. It is the most traveled international crossroads of the world. There East and West meet in a race for supremacy. Its civil population is more than 10,000 in normal times.

## Britain's Storehouses

Hundred Camouflaged Buildings Dotted Around The Country  
Britain's hundredth "store cupboard" has now been completed by Ministry of Works and forty more is the beginning of a new program of 127—are underway.

The housewife would be lost in one of these "store cupboards." But she would be still more lost without them. For in these hundred camouflaged buildings, dotted about the country in innocent-looking meadows, is storage space for something like a million tons of the nation's reserve food and raw supplies—and they are all being used.

The hundred buildings have been completed in eight months, roughly 12 a month. They are built by contractors, using on an average 31 men. To economize in time, labor and money, the buildings have been kept as simple as possible. The steelwork is prefabricated, taken to the site, and erected in two and a half weeks. The floor is concrete, the sides brick, with steel slating doors (five single, three double, in the lower part of the roof steel with corrugated asbestos). The buildings are vermin proof, lighted by electricity, and ventilated by apertures which are suitably shielded to conform with "blackout" regulations.—Bulletin from Britain.

The Red Cross was founded in Switzerland in 1864 by Henri Dunant; the flag of the Red Cross is the Swiss flag in reverse.

Boasting of their strong point is a weakness with some people.

## Rations For Life Boats

New Ideas Worked Out To Reduce Risk Of Starvation

In a busy office in Berkeley Square I found a busy section of the Ministry of War Transport, completely unlike the popular conception of red-tape, restrictive Civil Service offices. Here a team of men have the task of saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen; hundreds of British and Allied merchant sailors owe their lives to the skill and patience of this team. It includes surgeons, scientists, shipmasters and experienced seamen under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, inventor of a bright-yellow, zip-fashioned water and windproof suit, which is now issued to all seamen.

For some time this Berkeley Square Brain Trust worked on the problem of the rations that should be carried by ships' lifeboats. They had to be light in weight, small in volume, but sustaining for men forced to take to the boats through enemy action. Nutrition experts and dietitians were called in. In the end they worked out a dietary that would last four weeks in open seas. This was between three and four times the quantity previously carried in boats.

New ideas are continually being worked out to reduce the risks of the shipwrecked. Experts in every field of science are called in to assist. One problem presented considerable difficulties. It was to produce a lamp that would be used as a flashlight as well as a light. It had to be buoyant and remain afloat in rough seas. It is on its own side while aboard ship, stand being thrown off a ship at least sixty feet without being damaged on striking the water, jerk itself erect in the water and remain afloat for some time.

They solved the problem and this light is now fixed to every ship's raft.

But when Tom Metcalfe described it to the outside experts one of them said, "Do you want the moon?" The light was invented in a few months.—London Evening Standard.

## Defining A Farm

Official Regulations Are Made For Census Purposes

A farm, according to the official definition for census purposes, is all the land located in one municipality or sub-district which is directly farmed by one person conducting agricultural operations either by his own labor or with the assistance of members of his household or of hired employees. It may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts held under different tenures.

In order to be reported as a farm for the 1941 census, such land must have been of one acre or more in extent and have produced in 1940 agricultural products to the value of \$50, or more, or under crops or employed for pasture in 1941.

Under the heading of Fruit and Vegetable Farms are included (a) farms which produced for sale in 1940, either vegetables (other than potatoes and turnips), vegetable seeds, nursery products, greenhouse products or small fruits to the value of \$50, or more, and (b) farms where there were 50 fruit trees or more in 1941.

## AT HIGH ALTITUDES

Not only oil but air has to be cooled for airplane engines. To supply enough oxygen for an engine at high altitudes, compressed air has to be blown into its carburetor.

## Here's What They Used To Ride



Radical innovation and tradition stand side by side. The ultimate in modern mechanical ingenuity in the '30's was probably this bicycle which Bill Edwards of the Canadian Youth Hotel Association found in his cellar. Ken Hagerman, also of the C.Y.H., whose members spend most week-ends cycling and hiking, posed for this photo in the "Gay Nineties cycle costume. Alfred Rogers, elected in 1938 the "fourth-best-dressed man in America," happened to pass, OK'd the costume for accuracy and said: "I used to race on those things. Came second in the first Dunlop race once. Isn't that rear wheel a bit small?" It was. Hagerman said it was a makeshift. Came off a "baker's carriage." This type bike was called a "bone shaker." Modern type was accurately called a "safety bike" and anyone who switched to it was a snail.

## Wheat For Feed

Is Being Used In Large Quantities In Eastern Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated that wheat, feed, or to be used, to live stock and poultry during the 1941-42 crop season amounts to 59,230,000 bushels, a new record. The feed volume last year was 48,100,000 bushels.

Heaviest increase in wheat feeding occurred in Alberta this season, with smaller increases reported in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the bureau said. Less Ontario wheat was fed for eight months after August, 1941, because of the short 1941 crop.

Rail shipments of wheat from the head of the lakes to Eastern Canada for eight months after August, 1941, totalled more than 7,000,000 bushels compared with just over 1,000,000 bushels in the crop year 1940-41.

"The bulk of this wheat has been brought forward under the Government's freight assistance policy and, as the legislation now stands, the freight will be paid only on Western grain transported after October 19, 1941, and distributed for use exclusively as feed in Canada for Canadian live stock or poultry before July 1, 1942," the bureau said.

## India Makes Bicycles

Machines Were Formerly Imported From United Kingdom And Japan

An interesting example of industrial progress in India is given in the recent report that bicycles assembled in a Bombay plant have been passed as suitable for army use. These goods have hitherto been imported in large quantities from the United Kingdom and Japan. Manufacture of all the component parts, except the free-wheel chain and hubs, has now been perfected. Military and civil demand is at present sufficiently keen to warrant an excellent start.

Every man has his price, but he isn't every man who has his market.

## The Ram Jam Inn

Amusing Story Of How English Hostelry Got Its Name

On the Great North Road, between Grantham and Stamford, stands the Ram Jam Inn, which says the London Field, derives its name from an amusing incident of coaching days, when the hostelry was known as the Whitechapel Arms.

A guest who had charmed every one by his generosity and merry spirits during a week's stay confided to the landlady that he would show her how to draw milk and butter from the same barrel of ale. When her husband was absent, he took her into the cellar, bored a hole in one of the barrels and instructed her to run her thumb against it. "Now jam your other thumb here," he said making a hole in the opposite side.

Leaving the lady thus occupied, he collected the barrel, he collected his baggage and went without paying his bill. The inn sign depicts the scene, with the landlady clutching the barrel and the departing guest lifting his hat in an ironical farewell salute.

## Heavy War Service

Rolling Stock Equipment On Railways Is Under A Strain

The heavy war service being required of railway rolling stock equipment has resulted in the Canadian National Railways increasing its depreciation on rolling stock. The value of the rolling stock is \$435,000,000 and the rate of depreciation in 1941 was 3.12 per cent. T. H. Cooper, controller of the C.N.R., in giving these figures to the common railway committee, said the percentage of depreciation allowed was considerably higher than that in the bigger railways in United States.

For the present year the provision for depreciation would be further increased because of the tremendous strain the rolling stock was under.

## Worse Than Gestapo

Japanese Military Police Treat A Journalist In Rough Manner

Japanese military police are worse than the Gestapo, according to British subjects who left Japan a few days before the outbreak of war.

Douglas Young, a journalist at Kobe, said when he arrived with a small party of refugees that the military police attempted to prevent him from leaving by keeping him in prison for three days without food while they tried to frame a charge of espionage against him.

"The police knocked me about and treated me as if I was a coolie," he said. "My wife was also arrested and put into another prison, for all the same reason. They could not find any evidence against me and the British Embassy demanded our release."

"The Japanese were hypocritical and eventually we were allowed to go, but without any apology. Apparently we knew too much and there was little doubt the Japanese military police acted in accordance with German advisers who arrived in Tokyo eight months ago."

## Got Enemy Plane

One-Armed D.F.C.-and-Bar Pilot Still Able To Fight

Squad. Ldr. J. A. F. MacLachlan, the R.A.F.'s one-armed D.F.C.-and-Bar fighter pilot, shot down his first enemy plane since he was equipped with an artificial arm specially devised for handling Hurricane controls.

MacLachlan's left arm was amputated above the elbow after he was wounded by a Messerschmitt cannon shell over Malta in March, 1941. Prior to the amputation he had a complete bag of two German and Italian aircraft.

No white man has ever completed exploration of the winding canyons of the 4,000-odd acres Everglades in Florida.

## PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Need To Grow More Food Producing Crops This Year

It is becoming more evident that the production of food is going to be among the most important factors in winning the war.

It's feeding time and while most farmers know just what they are going to sow, Dr. Bartlett, Minister of Agriculture, says this year the first step is to plan for increased crop production, particularly all food producing crops, with special emphasis on coarse grains. Every farmer's war effort this year should include the greatest care in the selection and preparation of his seed grain, he urged. Higher stabilized prices have been established for several major agricultural products.

Given an abundance of feed Canada will be in a position, says Dr. Bartlett, to meet the live stock and live stock product obligations made to feed the British Isles. It is easier to feed hogs up to 200 pounds live weight on the farm. From hogs weighing less than 200 pounds the desirable Wilshire sides cannot be obtained.

At least 50 million pounds more of feed is needed. There is a shortage of milk and eggs and evaporated milk are to be met and Canadian requirements for dairy products looked at. This means an extra 125 pounds of milk from each dairy cow. The way to do this is more feed. One of the best feeds is pasture. It can be improved by keeping the weeds from getting to seed, by the use of fertilizer and other cultural practices.

More cattle and sheep are wanted. It is better for both wool and meat. There is a market for all the eggs that can be produced. Britain wants millions of dozens this year and production gets a three cent bonus for Grade A eggs, paid by the Dominion Government.

Boysenberries and flaxseed for oil are urgently needed. There is a shortage of vegetable oils. In several directions all out production is wanted. No farmer need panic over orders this year. He is asked to do his best in the face of many handicaps—as he will.

## Plenty Of Water

Large Underground Lake Helps Out With Supply For London

The Helms Weekly Telegraph says: A thousand feet below the streets of London a huge "underground lake" large enough to supply all the millions of the metropolis, is being experimentally pumped.

A new type of plant, which cannot be clogged with chaff or suffer any form of contamination, is making the 200 electric pumping stations around London to render surface reservoirs obsolete.

All over Britain wells are being bored to underground supplies. Drains and water surveyors will no longer be troubled by problems of navigation, fisheries, land reclamation, dredging and pollution.

Five million gallons a day are being raised to supply new war factories, munitions and aircraft. War Office and Health Ministry officials are closely watching the experiment. With its complete success proved, it will be necessary only to establish first use of the 400 square miles—80 feet deep in some places—of the great unseen reservoir.

## Lost In The Jungle

British Colonel Caught Behind Japanese Lines, Makes His Escape

A British colonel, lost in the Burma jungle after being cut off from his unit, was so close to Japanese troops that he was able to make sketches of their equipment as they passed.

He had been in charge of a Gurkha battalion.

Slightly wounded in trying to dislodge a road block near a Bittling drainage he struck into the jungle in an effort to reach his unit by a roundabout route.

He found himself wandered for three weeks before coming up with another British unit. Several times he evaded capture only by seconds.

Eventually friendly villagers guided him to a unit of a frontier force. The distance in charge was formerly in the colonel's regiment. This was his greeting:

"Hullo. What are you doing around here?"

The colonel's reply was equally casual:

"Just thought I would pop in for a visit. Any tea left?"—London Daily Herald.

The seal obtains the fresh water it needs by manufacturing it in its own body as a product of food digestion.

## Part Of United Nations' "Staggering Offensive Spectacle"



The Allied offensive, when it comes, will be a "staggering spectacle," Francis Forde, Australian army minister, said at Brisbane, Australia. "The day of that offensive is not yet, but it is not too far off," he said, at the same time warning that a Japanese attack against Australia may come within weeks. When the British offensive starts, its spearhead is likely to be preceded by parachute troops such as those who are being inspected by the King and Queen.





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## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

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E. J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher

PRISONER OF WAR PARCELS  
PART OF RED CROSS WORK

Like a sturdy lifeline stretching between soldiers of the Empire who are prisoners of war and their folks back home, the Canadian Red Cross is now packing prisoners of war food parcels at the rate of 2,000,000 a year with plans under way to increase this to four million parcels a year by the end of 1942. Packed by volunteer workers at Red Cross depots in Montreal and Toronto, these parcels are sent to the International Red Cross at Geneva which sends them on to British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand soldiers interned in prison camps in Germany, Italy and Africa.

More than one hundred thousand cards, signed by prisoners of war and received by the Canadian Red Cross, are conclusive evidence that the parcels are being distributed to the men of our armed forces for whom they were packed.

Each parcel weighs eleven pounds and contains sufficient food to supplement prison camp rations for one week. Whole milk powder, butter, salmon, corned beef, pork, marmalade, kippers, raisins, prunes, jam, biscuits, chocolate, salt, pepper, tea and soap are included in each parcel, each carefully selected by authorities on nutrition to maintain the health and spirits of prisoners of war as far as possible.

To pack and ship on of these food parcels, the International Red Cross distributing centre at Geneva, Switzerland, it costs approximately \$2.50. For this service to prisoners of war, the Canadian Red Cross is planning to allot \$2,500,000 out of the \$9,000,000 required for the operations of the Society during the next year, and which the people are now being asked to contribute in the national drive, which closes on May 23rd. If you have not already made your donation to the Red Cross, do so at once. Contributions can be made to any of the local business houses or to the president, Mr. S. N. Wright.



Dr. K. W. Neuchy  
Director, Agricultural Department  
North-West Live Elevators Association

## Barley for Choice Bacon

Bacon which is relished by the British consumer can only come from the right kind of hogs fed in the right way. That consumer happens to be Canada's best customer for this commodity. No matter how ideal the type may be, a hog will not yield good bacon unless it receives the right kind of feed. Which of the common grains is the best feed for bacon hogs has been the subject of a series of interesting tests conducted by Dr. E. W. Craunton, animal nutrition expert at Macdonald College, Quebec. The work was carried on under the auspices of the National Barley and Flax Committee. Western grains were used in the experiments. His first test was designed to determine the relative feeding values of barley, oats and corn. Barley was shown to be definitely superior to either oats or corn, whether rate of gain, efficiency of feed or carcass quality were measured. Oats resulted in slower gains and unfinished carcasses. Corn fed hogs were consistently degraded because the carcasses were oily, soft, and overfinished.

The next test was made to compare the feeding values of barley and wheat. This was suggested by the Barley Committee because of the surplus of wheat and the rapidly expanding avine industry in the prairie provinces. The results of this test showed that barley fed hogs yielded more suitable carcasses, but those getting wheat made faster gains. These results would suggest that wheat and barley should make an ideal combination to secure maximum efficiency of feeding, and at the same time obtain high quality. This is precisely what Dr. Craunton proposes to study in a test now in progress.

In the meantime, farmers are being urged to grow more barley to feed more hogs, which are needed in Canada for expanding war programs. Contributed by T. B. Pickering.

Do Your Bit  
SAVE SCRAP METALS  
RAGS, PAPER, BONES



Mr. Merchant: If your stock of counter sales books is getting low why not order a new supply now before prices advance? Delivery can be made at any date up to 30 days and the placing of your order now will reduce your against a price you save nothing by ordering through a travelling salesman—our prices are positively the lowest and express charges are prepaid.—The Carbon Chronicle.

## Snicklefritz—



A middle-aged spinster was applying for a shorthand typist's position. "What did you say your age is?" asked the head of the firm. "I don't think I mentioned it, did I?" she said nervously. "Well, what is it?" persisted the questioner. "I've just reached twenty-one," replied the applicant. "Is that so," sniffed the business man, "and what detained you?"

"Hostess: 'Aren't you afraid your husband will neglect the cat while you are away?'"

Gambler's Wife: "Oh, no. Bill always likes to see plenty in the kitty."

"Clothes do not make the man," observed the dandy's— "If further proof's required."

Just look at Grubbs's.

When asked to sacrifice something for the poor, little Willie agreed to do without soap.

A famous literary woman was often asked by her friends why she never married. "Well," she would reply, "I have three pets at home which would always answer the same purpose as a husband. I have a dog which growls all the morning, a parrot which always swears all the afternoon, and a cat which comes home late at night."

Hubby: "Do you mean to say there's only one course for dinner tonight?"

Young Wife: "Yes, dear. You see, when the chops caught fire and fell into the sweets, I had to use the soap to put it out."

Golfer: "Terrible links, Caddy, terrible!"

Caddy: "Sorry, sir, these ain't the links. You got off them an hour ago."

## THE RED CROSS NEEDS YOUR HELP

To steel our souls against the lust of ease;  
To find our welfare in the general good;  
To hold together, merging all degrees  
In one wide brotherhood.  
To teach that he who saves himself is lost;  
To bear in silence though our hearts may bleed;  
To spend ourselves and never count the cost,  
For others' greater need.

—Sir Owen Seaman

## NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

## COST OF LIVING BONUS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for April 1, 1942, of 115.9 [adjusted index 115] has not risen by one whole point or more over the index number for October 1, 1941, of 115.5 [adjusted index 114.6]. Accordingly, the National War Labour Board, pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Order in Council P. C. 8253, determines and announces, for the period May 15, 1942, to August 15, 1942, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable," under the provisions of the Order, that:

- (a) There shall be no change in the amount or percentage of cost of living bonus presently being paid;
- (b) An employer who has not been paying cost of living bonuses may not begin to pay such bonuses.

By Order of the National War Labour Board,

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Minister of Labour and Chairman

Ottawa, Canada,  
May 12, 1942

Don't be a  
CUPBOARD  
QUESLING!

"Cupboard Quislings"! Is that too hard a name for people who selfishly lay in unnecessary stocks of clothes or food, or other goods for fear of shortages?

No! The name is not too hard, even though it may be earned through thoughtlessness. For in reality they are doing, in a petty, mean way, what the Quisling does in the open.

Anyone who buys more than is necessary for current needs—

Is breaching his country's law for personal advantage.

Is betraying his loyal neighbours and those who are not so well off as he.

Is, in effect, depriving our fighting men of the munitions and supplies they must have to defend us.

Is hindering our war effort and helping our enemies.

Loyal citizens avoid putting unnecessary and abnormal strains on our factories. In time of war, loyal citizens do not spend one dollar more on civilian goods than is absolutely necessary for current needs.

The law provides for fines up to \$5,000 and imprisonment up to two years for hoarding; and hoarding is just another word for unnecessary selfish buying.

In cases where it is advisable for you to buy in advance of your immediate requirements—such as your next season's cool supply—you will be encouraged to do so by direct statement from responsible officials.

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Sunday School . . . . . 11:00 a.m.  
Preaching Service . . . . . 3:00 p.m.  
IRHICANA:  
Preaching Service . . . . . 7:30 p.m.  
ALL ARE WELCOME

Send or bring in any news items that you may know of. The Chronicle is always glad to get local news items and in many cases these are only available from the people involved.

## BUY WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES

Take part of  
your change in

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S. S. Suppl.: Mrs. E. Talbot

May 24—Whit Sunday

12:15 p.m. . . . . Sunday School

7:30 p.m. . . . . Evening and Sermon

## LOOKING FORWARD

Regular mid-week services Wednesday at 8 p.m. and Thursday at 8:30 a.m.

The L.O.D.E., Scouts and Cubs, and C.G.I.T. will parade to the church for the evening service on "Empire Day" Sunday, May 24th.

The Annual Rally for the whole Mission will be held on May 31.

Meeting of the Vestry following the service on May 24th.